McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXX.
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NUMBER 1.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

The Circulation of the MINER is greater by 500 than that of any paper published in McKean County, outside of Bradford.

McKean County Miner
L. ROGERS & SON, Proprietors.

Official Directory.

STATE.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison.
Lieutenant Governor—L. A. Watres.
State Treasurer—Henry K. Boyer.
Auditor General—Thomas McCamant.
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—Thos. J. Stewart.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

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Additional Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
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Members of Assembly—W. F. Burdick, Duke Centre; J. T. [illegible], Kane.
District Attorney—J. W. Bouton, Smethport.
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Prothonotary—J. W. [illegible], Smethport.
County Treasurer—J. [illegible], Smethport.
Commissioners—James [illegible], [illegible] Frank [illegible], J. H. Tate, Clermont.
Commissioners Clerk—M. H. [illegible], Smethport.
Jury Commissioners—[illegible]
Auditors—[illegible], Kane; H. C. Wells, Smethport.
Mercantile Appraiser—[illegible], Bradford.
Coroner—[illegible]
County School Sup't—W. [illegible], Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—W. F. Specht.
Council—[illegible], William [illegible]
Justices—A. M. Smith, F. Ford.
Constable—H. L. [illegible]
School Directors—E. L. Keenan, [illegible]
Collector—Charles Lemmler.
Assessor—John Hungerford.
Ass't Assessors—D. C. Young, A. D. Burbank.
Auditors—Wm. D. Gallup, J. McCarty, J. [illegible] Gallup.
Judge of Election—Frank S. Baker.
Inspectors of Election—W. W. Burlingame, D. F. Keefe.

Regular Terms of Court: Fourth Monday in February, First Monday in June, [illegible] in October and Second Monday in December.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge No. 388 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at [illegible] o'clock p. m. at Mason Hall, Main street. [illegible], W. M.
G. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge No. [illegible] meets Friday evening at [illegible] o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month, first degree on second, [illegible] degree on third, and third degree on fourth meetings.
WILL [illegible], N. G.
H. M. [illegible], Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment [illegible] meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. A. McIntosh, Chief Patriarch.
J. H. TATE, Scribe.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No. [illegible] meets every Thursday evening at [illegible] o'clock in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
[illegible], Commander.
H. M. CHOATE, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets Wednesday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
MRS. SARAH M. VICKERY, Pres't.
MRS. LIZZIE CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA.—Keystone Encampment No. [illegible] meets [illegible] day evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.
[illegible]
F. A. THOMAS, Chancellor.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge No. [illegible] meets second, fourth and last Tuesday evenings of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
CHAS. LEMMLER, M. W.
SHERIDAN GORDON, Recorder.

E. A. U.—Smethport Union No. [illegible] meets on second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
R. T. KNAPP, President.
MRS. S. M. VICKERY, Secretary.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent No. [illegible] meets every Monday evening at [illegible] in [illegible] hall, Backus Block.
J. F. [illegible], Com.
M. B. DANNER, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch [illegible] meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in [illegible] hall, Backus Block, at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES LYNCH, Pres't.
JAS. A. McKEAN, Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every [illegible] day afternoon at [illegible] p. m. in the [illegible] Hall, Backus Block.
MRS. D. [illegible], Pres't.
MRS. M. E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

Churches.

Methodist.—Rev. J. F. [illegible], Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. [illegible] Teachers' meetings Friday evenings at 7 [illegible] Meetings on Saturday evenings at [illegible] o'clock.

Baptist.—REV. G. W. [illegible], Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at [illegible] Sabbath School directly after morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening [illegible] o'clock. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at [illegible]. All are welcome.

Episcopal.—J. HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at [illegible] Additional services at [illegible] except [illegible] first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at [illegible]

All Saints' Memorial Chapel, East Smethport. Rev. J. HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at [illegible] Sunday School [illegible] The Ladies' [illegible] every Friday at [illegible]

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—[illegible], pastor. [illegible] Sunday School at [illegible] alternate Sunday at Smethport [illegible]

Union Services at King's [illegible] East Smethport, every Sabbath afternoon [illegible] by Rev. A. [illegible] immediately after the preaching.

Christian.—F. W. [illegible], Pastor. Services every Sunday [illegible] Sunday School at [illegible] Class Meeting [illegible] Children's Meeting Saturday [illegible] All are invited.

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[illegible] MULLIN. [illegible] MULLIN.
Mullin & Mullin.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. [illegible] Main Street, Bradford Pa.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. [illegible] Smethport, Pa.

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KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
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[illegible]

SERMON

Preached at the Consecration of St. Luke's Church, Smethport, Pa., by the Rev. Marison Byllesby, Rector of Emmanuel Church, Allegheny, Pa.

Text: Exodus iii. 5th v.

There are thoughts suggested by this service which must have come into all our minds and to which it seems natural to give expression. First of all, the fitness of our surroundings to the service itself, must be felt by everyone. These walls of solid masonry and the costly furnishings of this church for God's worship, the Altar where the perpetual memory of the Sacrifice of the Cross is to be made, standing out as it should, the very heart and center of our worship, the Lectern and Pulpit and Font, the Organ and Choir, with all the care carried into the smallest details of the Sanctuary, satisfy the demands both of religious feelings and good taste. They are in harmony with the stately words of the consecration Psalm, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." Such a church is the proper home of Liturgical Worship. It is the expression of the spirit which refuses "to offer unto the Lord of that which cost us nothing." We cannot but feel that it must have its power over the minds of the people who use it and among whom it stands. It gives dignity to the position of church men and outward support to the claims which they make for the church itself. Then again the fact that this building is the gift of one devout and generous layman of the parish, a free-will offering for God's glory and a grateful acknowledgment of what the church has done for him, this cannot but be present to all our minds. And as the prayers and alms of Cornelius went up before God for a memorial and returned in abundant spiritual blessing, so may it be to him, who like David will not dwell in cedar while the ark of God abode in curtains.

Nor must we forget the fact, so rare in our experience that in this town of 1,500 souls the church stands foremost in numbers and position, but a few years ago her services were almost unknown and now, she counts one-tenth of the whole population as her communicants. Such results bear strong testimony to the faithfulness and wisdom of the Priest who has so long served this congregation. He would be the first to say "Not unto us, not unto us but unto God give the praise," but "Honor to whom honor is due," and it is but right that acknowledgment should be made of his share in the work.

None the less is it to the praise of the people that they have been so willing to be taught and led, and that such abundant fruits are manifest in these gifts for God's service and the reverence of their worship.

Very highly do I esteem the undeserved honor of being chosen to speak to you the first message from this place and try to set forth the meaning of what we do to-day. For this purpose I have chosen the words of God to Moses at the burning bush. "Draw not nigh hither; Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."—Exodus III. 5.

Anyone familiar with the bible will recognize these words as belonging to the Old Testament and to the Jewish religion in its earlier stages. One great purpose of that system was to make strong and deep the sense of separation between God and man as the result of sin. It placed in broad contrast God's holiness and man's guilt. Every formal approach to Him had to be made with an offering in the hand, with careful bodily purification and through appointed persons. Yet this was never meant to be a permanent state of things. It was only imposed, as the Apostle says, "until the time of reformation" until the [illegible]stricted communion should be made plain, and men could approach their Maker with a clear understanding of their true relation to Him. Just as a wise parent will often forbid his child to touch or use what he cannot as yet be safely trusted with, for the very object of preparing him for its freest use when older, so God kept his people for a time, at a distance as it were that the freest filial intercourse might be brought about.

So under the Gospel we find Him speaking to us in wholly different tones. For now the One Sacrifice for the sins of the world has been offered, the way of complete reconciliation opened and the conditions of free forgiveness made known. Therefore we hear those comfortable words of our Savior Christ, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest." "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." "Through Him," says St. Paul, "we both have access by one spirit to the Father."

But shall we say that because the *warning* of the text is withdrawn that therefore the command "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet," has no meaning for us? So far is this from being true that the spirit of the command is as much a part of the religion of the New Testament as of the Old, for the *fact* upon which the command was based is just as true now as then. "The ground whereon thou standest is holy ground." In truth, it is only when we have learned obedience to the spirit of the command that the prohibition is for us withdrawn. We have been taught how we may, tho sinful still rightfully come into our Father's presence. We are permitted to come freely but still we must put off our shoes from off our feet, we must come in the same reverent spirit, as of old. Listen to our Lord's own words "Swear not at all: neither by Heaven for it is God's throne, neither by the earth for it is His footstool." "Be not high-minded but fear," says St. Paul. And again "Let us have grace whereby we may serve God with godly reverence and fear, for our God is a consuming fire." The facts upon which the command to Moses was based, God's holiness and man's sin are not changed, but only our relation to those facts. So, the spirit enjoined remains as necessary under the Gospel as under Judaism. Once man was forbidden to draw near because the ground was holy. Now he is bidden to come with full assurance of faith; but still the ground is holy where God's presence is manifested. The lessons then to be drawn from the text are:

I. The hallowing of material things by God's Presence.

II. The consequent duty of religious and reverence.

The hallowing of material things by God's Presence.

Here we meet at once with a common objection to the very idea of the greater holiness of one place or thing above another. It is ingrained in many religious minds that it is a remnant of Judaism or of Mediæval superstition, and so they look upon the consecration of churches and of instruments of Divine service as opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. *Holiness*, (to consecrate means to make holy) they argue, belongs to character. Its very essence is separation from defilement. As we commonly conceive it, it is more than purity which is freedom from admixture, more than innocence which is merely ignorance of evil. Holiness supposes contact with sin, yet conscientious opposition to it. And how, it is asked, can all the solemn rites which have been celebrated here, make any change in Altar, Font or Sacred Vessel? make this stone and timber in any way different from what they were? How can you *consecrate* them? But this objection to the reality of consecration arises from forgetfulness of the original meaning of the word "Holy." Scholars tell us that in the first place it meant simply the setting apart either of persons or things for Divine service. It had respect to use rather than character. And it is one of the plainest facts in the Bible that it is so applied throughout. We read of holy garments, holy vessels, holy days, as well as holy persons and holy places. They are so called because of the use to which they are devoted; and thus it was that whatever was in any way associated with God's service, partook of His character. As that character became more and more fully revealed to His people, and they began to realize His hatred of sin in every form, His spotless righteousness and perfect truth, the word "Holy" obtained a wider and fuller meaning, until finally it comes to mean what it does and is to us, that is to say absolute separation from sin and defilement in the inmost nature. But it was not so at first, and it is still constantly used in its original significance of "separation" simply. It may be rightfully applied either to persons or things. In the one case it is essential or inherent, in the other, it is ceremonial or relative. But always it keeps the force of the primitive word, a setting apart from common uses and from defilement.

Nor are we to conclude from all this that the idea of consecration of material things is nothing more than an effort of the imagination, or an indulgence of poetical feeling. It is the carrying out into the sphere of religion one of the deepest seated instincts of our nature. In spite of all the prevailing dislike to the hallowing of places and things for Divine service as we have done here to-day, we do make all sorts of distinctions of our own in these very matters. The most rigid Puritan who persists in wearing his hat in the house of God, who refuses to kneel at the chancel rail and scorns all signs of outward reverence, will nevertheless deck with tenderest care the graves of wife or child, and will be moved to tears by the sight of some token which calls up the image of those who are lost to sight. He cannot keep down the swelling of his heart as he handles the sword his forefathers wielded or gazes on their portraits as they look down upon him from the walls of his house. Nay with faithful inconsistency he will with the same breath contend stoutly for the hallowing of what he calls the "Sabbath," and denounce the superstition of calling a church a consecrated building. And why is all this? It is not because these things are different in their nature from other things of the same class. Yet after all there is a difference. The trinket so dear to you may be valueless in itself yet nothing could buy it from you. The spot of ground so sacred would sell for a very small sum but to you it is worth more than a city lot. Your heirlooms would bring but little at public sale but they are priceless to you. What makes the difference? It is because they have received a consecration, they are made sacred as by the touch of a human spirit. It is as if those who had used them or given them to us had imparted something of their own substance to them, as if their spirits still lingered about them and made a bond between us and themselves by these material symbols. Now let us observe further, that this peculiar property which belongs to them is not wholly of our own making. It is not altogether subjective, as we say, that is existing in our own minds, for you cannot by any effort impart such qualities where they do not already exist. You cannot make memorials at will. No, they could never be to us what they are but for the fact that they form for us a link between the two worlds in which we all live, the seen and the unseen. Thus they become in a strict sense *sacramental* in their nature, the outward and visible sign of an eternal and spiritual reality.

Now you have only to carry this same principle into the domain of religion where most of all it belongs, to get the ground and meaning of the consecration of material things for God's service. Only here it is the touch of God himself. It is the presence of our Blessed Lord and of the Holy Angels hovering around that gives new meaning and sacredness to all these gifts which we offer for His worship. Here Christ comes as of old through the closed doors to make himself known to us as we kneel in adoration in the breaking of Bread, and to speak His word of peace to the penitent and believing. And henceforth his Altar is a consecrated place. Here, at the Font, the Spirit works His who are brought to Baptism, and forevermore it stands to us as a witness of His promise and the reminder of our calling. Here from Lectern and Pulpit we listen to the message of the Gospel and the Lesson of Christian duty and we feel that they would be profaned if devoted to any purpose less sacred. Here we join with our brethren in the faith in that common worship which goes on unceasingly around the Heavenly Throne which prepares us for the service of the upper Sanctuary. And so if we feel as we should about such things, we can never come within these walls without feeling as Jacob of old felt. This is none other than the House of God and this is the gate of Heaven. Observe it is not simply a pious imagination that we are indulging, nor is it simply a consecration by use for sacraments and worship that results though there is truth and value in that view of consecration. But it is the outcome of the fact that here the Divine and the human meet in communion. It is because in the fulfilment of God's purpose of grace, the Church becomes to us the meeting place of two worlds, the seen and the unseen, that it is to us so sacred. And therefore the consecration of the Church is the Bishop's official act. It is not complete simply by the offering of the people. We offer, but he as God's chief minister in the Church receives it, accepts the gift and with authority sets it apart for its proper use. The reality of the consecration lies in this, that it should become to us the material symbol which unites us in communion and service with Him Whom the eye of flesh cannot see nor the hand of flesh touch. So the hallowing of these gifts for God's service is but the carrying out to its full limit of that sacramental system which runs through the whole Christian religion. It had its root in the Incarnation of the Son of God whereby our Heavenly Father manifests, translates Himself so to speak, in terms which we can understand and in so doing takes upon Himself outward form and human limitations. It is carried out by our Lord in the institution of the two great Sacraments of the Gospel but it has also its lower illustration in every sanctification of material things for spiritual ends. But let us not forget that it is *for spiritual ends* we do all this. If the service of the day is to work out its full purpose, it must be in the consecration of ourselves, also, according to the Apostle's words "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and God dwelleth in you?" For all sacraments and sacramental rites have for their aim, that they may bring us into fellowship with the Father and with His Son Jesus Christ. There is no thought of localization or of limiting God's Presence in what we do; but rather, if we may so say of intensifying our sense of it and making it effective to our spiritual benefit. There is no truth more necessary for men to-day than this, that we cannot confine our religious services to definite acts and places. We get our strength and nourishment in the communion of the Church, but we must carry with us into all the details of our daily life what God, in meeting us here, graciously gives. We are to carry this into our business, our amusements and our family life. A religion which has vitality only while it joins in worship or kneels at the Altar is the bane of the Church. Yet how common and subtle the temptation is for the best of us. It is so easy and so natural to feel that when we have taken part in some appointed service, confessed our sins and heard the words of pardon acknowledged our mercies or asked for daily blessings, received confirmation, or the Eucharist, we have performed a duty which is complete in itself, like some piece of handy work, which having finished we can lay aside. But the religion which is confined to one day of the week, or laid aside at the Church door has not so much as the shadow of the reality which ought to result from this day's service. This is a representative act, by which we devote a part of our substance to God's glory and our spiritual benefit, that we and all that belongs to us may become consecrated to Him. Only in this view of it will the Church become truly consecrated to us and its continual Eucharists and Prayers help to sanctify us wholly, body, soul and spirit to God's service.

II. Such being the meaning and ground of consecration, we can readily understand the direction, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet," in other words the need of Religious Reverence. The command is in form purely Oriental. Shoes or sandals were worn in the East not for warmth or protection from the weather, but for convenience in walking and for cleanliness. They were removed on entering a house, just as we take off our wraps and head covering, and out of respect to the host and his guests. The spirit of the command then is that Moses must show the same deference in drawing near to Jehovah's presence as he would show drawing near to an earthly ruler. But here again we feel at once that the outward act also symbolizes and takes for granted something inward, and that is, the proper spiritual attitude of reverent attention to the Divine Message. Of this inward attitude, the outward bodily preparation was the necessary accompaniment. Religious reverence includes both. Body and spirit act and react upon one another, here as elsewhere. We allow it to be so in our ordinary life. You could not be persuaded that one was treating you well who in his outward bearing violated all the laws of social courtesy. He will plead in vain that his feeling for you was all right, but that he regarded with contempt the ordinary conventional rules of good breeding. For as we are made, you would argue, if the feeling were present, the expression would be also. The outward show of politeness may indeed be present where the spirit is wanting, and so it is with religious reverence. But the spirit can never be active within us without showing itself in some way. What these outward expressions shall be it is impossible to say for all times and all persons, just as it is impossible to make a man polite by rule. He must be well bred to be well mannered. The Church has given us some general directions such as are sanctioned by universal usage. She tells us at one time to kneel humbly in prayer, or at the Altar rail, at another to stand in praise or in token of attention. We are told to open our lips and glorify God with the best member we have, and to join audibly in the Liturgy. As for the rest it is our wisdom to adopt that behavior which has the sanction of Christian believers in all ages of the church, which has become something like common law. But the main thing is that we should have an abiding sense of God's Presence. With that in us we cannot go wrong. Just in proportion to the strength of our conviction of the reality of that Presence will be the depth of our reverence. We will feel the truth of Keble's lines on the Holy Communion:

> O God of Mercy, God of Might,
> How should pale sinners bear the sight,
> If, as Thy power is surely here,
> Thine open glory should appear?

Let us leave then at the church door the gossip of society and of the market place and even defer the social greeting of friends. When an earthly sovereign gives audience all eyes are turned toward one spot, all thoughts centre upon one person, every knee is bent as the subject approaches the Royal presence. We can scarcely do less when the King of Glory vouchsafes to meet us.

Let no man speak lightly of such things as if it were laying too much stress upon outward forms. For there is a spiritual preparation of the whole man for any serious purpose or pursuit. Without it there can be no success. The child while his mind is full of his playthings and sports can make but little progress with his books. The merchant or banker, absorbed in schemes of finance or trade has but little knowledge of art or literature. On the other hand the youth whose head is full of the dreams of the poet makes but sorry work over the ledger or the counter. For every line of activity there is demanded the proper mental posture and fixed attention. It is for want of that spirit enjoined in the words, "put off thy shoes from off thy feet" that we profit so little by our religious privileges. We do not give our minds to them. We come to church with our heads full of the thoughts of worldly amusements pleasures and work. We are busy with money-making, or with thoughts of what we have read or done through the week. So the seed of the Word falls among thorns and is choked with the cares, pleasures and riches of this life. So the Blessed Sacrament itself is too often received without profit, because our souls are not open to accept the Divine Gift.

> "The world is too much with us: late and soon,
> Getting and spending we lay waste our powers,
> Little we see in nature that is ours,
> We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon."

Then further, it is only through the cultivation of the spirit of religious reverence that our human nature is educated and perfected. Without it a whole side of us is left undeveloped. For man is by nature made for religion and cannot do wholly without it. I suppose all will admit that one is greatly to be pitied, who, for any cause is unable to enter into the thoughts and feelings of ordinary men, who does not understand what sentiment or imagination is, who has no pleasure in poetry or painting or music, or natural scenery. You would say that such an one had lost a great deal of what makes life living and has led an imperfect and stunted existence. What then shall we say of him, who lives without any sense of the reality of the spiritual and the unseen, to whom God is but a name, Christ but a venerable tradition and to whom the invisible which is by far the larger part of God's universe, has no existence? Yet such is the state of multitudes of men and women in our time and even of nominal Christians. How few they are who feel when they have been here that they have been nearer God than elsewhere, and to whom Christ's Presence in this Sacrament is a Real Presence! How few, to-day, enter into the joy of Christmas farther than to make it a time of worldly merriment, a social reunion. How slow we are to join the Angels and the Shepherds in their rejoicing over the new born King, how little the story of the Cross affects us, and how few comparatively, are drawn to Christ's feet on Good Friday, in sympathy and adoring love! So it is throughout the whole range of religious commemoration and observance. Again I say let us never think lightly of the loss of religious reverence. For want of it, we grow hard and worldly and selfish. We lose with it enthusiasm and tenderness. We fail to see the beauty of purity, humility, gentleness and self-sacrifice. We lose the relish for simple pleasures, and home enjoyments and dry up the sources of things which make life precious and human character loveable. That happens, which is said to have happened in a certain district of France, which was, in the memory of living man, one of the most beautiful and fertile in the country. The crops waved on the plains, the olive trees and vineyards covered the hill sides, the streams ran with full banks and gave freshness to the meadows and kept the forests green. But now we are told the whole is a desert—the streams dried up, the vegetation gone and the soil barren. And the simple explanation is that the inhabitants in their ignorance and greed cut down the forests without re-planting, and so the fountains and springs, exposed to the fierce suns of summer, dried up, the rains unchecked, rushed through the water courses and down the hill sides, stripping the soil from the surface and carrying sand and gravel to the plains below. So that from what seemed a very trifling error in the beginning, there came a desolation and ruin. Let it be to us a parable, to enforce the lesson taught us to-day. Let this Church be to us a perpetual witness of the spiritual and the unseen and keep fresh in us the feeling of reverence, which we all need for the completeness of our humanity and the growth of our religious life.

And to all of us who shall come here to seek God's Presence, may the consecration prayer be fulfilled. May the children who are brought to the Font to be grafted into the body of Christ's church, die with Him to rise and live again unto righteousness! May the newly-armed soldiers of Christ, who shall here renew their Vows, be endued with heavenly strength and prove valiant soldiers of the cross in the fight with the world, the flesh and the devil! May those who kneel at this Altar receive the fullness of Christ's Blessed Gift to their comfort and strength and go away to live over again His life among men! May our Lord be present here as He was of old at Cana of Galilee to give His blessing to many a newly wedded pair and to sanctify the founding of many a christian household! And may all of us when God's work is finished in us, in this earthly life, be laid to rest with the churches words of comfort, and faith in the life to come; and through His mercy, find a place among the worshippers of that bright world where there is no need of a material temple because the Lord God and the Lamb is the Temple thereof, as well as its Light and its Sun.

THE HOUSEHOLD

NEEDLEWORK NOVELTIES.

Some of the Decorative and Useful Fancies of the Season.

Black satin workbags, with powderings of feathers done in gold thread, are very unique and handsome. This same decoration can be applied to book covers, sachets and other fancy articles, and is particularly attractive.

Bedspreads of linen powdered all over with embroidered flowers are always in fashion and in favor with housewives.

There are many novel designs in toilet covers, but the pure white ones look so dainty and clean that they are perhaps most popular. A very elegant white slip in linen has a handsome design of orchids tied with ribbon, worked in yellow silk, and another white linen one has a scalloped border all around of Roman embroidery. A white sateen cover has an effective design of conventional poppies and scrollwork, which might be varied as to color, according to the taste of the worker. A large monogram is often placed in the center of the cover, worked in gold stitches, and never fails to look well. One in cream linen is treated in this way, trimmed with insertion and lace, the monogram being the only work it displays. A slip of yellow lawn with a deep frill to match around the edge, has sprays of clover, worked in natural colors scattered all over it, with a few bees hovering over the flowers. Most effective is a shrimp pink linen trimmed with ivory lace and embroidered with chrysanthemums in flax thread, with a large initial in the middle. A similar cover is in blue linen, the design being daisies and grass, carried out in white flax.

Handy trifles are represented by low enameled camp stools holding circular cretonne bags lined with sateen and smartened up with fly ribbon bows.

A Nile green table cover is radiant with a border of bold scrolls, wrought in several shades of brown and yellow silk, with gold outlinings.

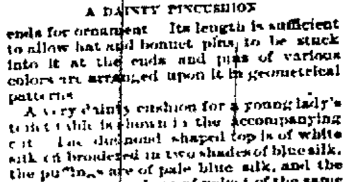
New blotter covers are of linen, decorated with groups of flowers and fruit or a branch from a fruit tree.

The flat oblong bag used when traveling for handkerchiefs, brushes or any small articles we wish to keep together is most useful. It is just a pocket, with flap, and a spray across.

Photograph frames, which are contrived in many ingenious fashions, find favor because they are both useful and decorative. The simplest styles are the hanging triangular or oblong panels of plush or velvet. These are divided into sections by bands of gold galon and trimmed with bows and loops of ribbon. At the back is inserted a loop in gold cord to suspend the frame to the wall.

Attractive Cushions.

Among holiday novelties is a traveler's pincushion that can be conveniently carried in the satchel. It is shaped like a small brick, is covered with satin and has narrow ribbon tightly tied around it at the ends for ornament. Its length is sufficient to allow hat and bonnet pins to be stuck into it at the ends and pins of various colors are arranged upon it in geometrical patterns.


A DAINTY PINCUSHION.

A very dainty cushion for a young lady's toilet table is shown in the accompanying cut. The diamond shaped top is of white silk embroidered in two shades of blue silk, the puffings are of pale blue silk, and the whole is set on a base of velvet of the same color.

Mince Meat That Keeps Well.

Two pounds of beef, two pounds of beef suet, half pound of candied lemon peel, two pounds of layer raisins, four pounds of apples, two pounds of currants, two pounds of Sultana raisins, one pound of citron, two pounds of sugar, two nutmegs grated, half ounce of cinnamon, quarter ounce of cloves, quarter ounce of mace, one quart of sherry, one quart of good brandy, juice and rind of two oranges, juice and rind of two lemons. Cover the meat with boiling water, simmer gently until tender, then stand away to cool. Shred the suet and chop very fine. Pare, core and chop the apples. Stone the raisins, shred the citron. When the meat is cold chop it fine and mix all the dry ingredients through it, then add the juice and rinds of the lemons and oranges, mix well, pack in a stone jar, pour over the wine and brandy, cover closely, stand in a cool place. California Fruit Grower says that mince meat when made by this recipe will keep all winter. When ready to use dip out the quantity required and thin with cider or wine.

Household Helps.

To clean bottles, cut a raw potato into small pieces and put into the bottle with very little water. Shake vigorously until the bottle is clean.

Place your wet umbrella handle downward to dry if you would have it last long. The water will drain off quickly and evenly down the ribs. If placed handle up the water all runs to the top and soaks the cloth and lining around the ring, which it keeps wet a long time and causes to soon rot out.

Paraffin will soften leather which has been hardened by water and restore its suppleness. A mixture of cream and ink is an excellent thing to rub on ladies' fine kid boots.

A crisp green salad, with its accompaniment of a mild or golden cheese, is one of the most agreeable courses of the dinner.

Baked pastry should never be placed in the refrigerator. It is liable to become damp and heavy there.

Wash zinc in a strong solution of warm water and wash soda or ammonia and soap. Afterward rub thoroughly with a woolen cloth saturated in kerosene.

Attractive Color Combination.

An empire evening dress for a slim young lady is very attractive in white silk, sashed with green ribbons and hand embroidered with the same shade. The pretty tea gown made in a similar style is charming in two shades of green—soft silk for the front, sleeves and sash and a darker shade for the rest. A third gown looks lovely made of golden brown velveteen and soft yellow silk.

"Ladies' dining and smoking room" is a common sign in London west end restaurants.

The Virtues of Yawning.

The Medical Record claims that yawning is by no means a useless act, for it often cures catarrh and other affections of the throat, in many cases giving instantaneous relief. It produces considerable distention of the muscles of the pharynx, constituting a kind of massage, and under this influence the cartilaginous portion of the eustachian tube contracts, expelling into the pharynx the mucosities there collected. According to M. Naegeli, yawning is much more efficacious for affections of the tube than the methods of Valsalva or Politzer, and is more rational than the insufflation of air, which is often difficult to perform properly.

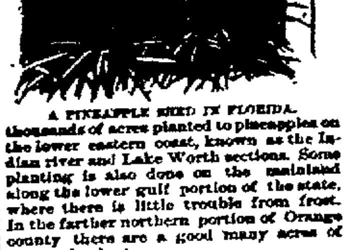
Subscribe for the MINER.

A PROMISING NEW INDUSTRY.

The Rapid Development of Pineapple Growing in Florida.

The pineapple seems to find a congenial home in Florida. In regard to the culture there of this delicious fruit, a subject quite unfamiliar to very many readers, a correspondent of The American Garden gives the following interesting items:

Within the last five years the industry, starting with a few small plots out on the keys south of our peninsula, has grown until now there are hundreds of acres on the keys, and the craze for "pine growing" has reached the mainland. There are now thousands of acres planted to pineapples on the lower eastern coast, known as the Indian river and Lake Worth sections. Some planting is also done on the mainland along the lower gulf portion of the state, where there is little trouble from frost. In the farther northern portion of Orange county there are a good many acres of pineapple plants.


A PINEAPPLE SHED IN FLORIDA.

All pineapples grown in this section are protected from frost by a pineapple shed. This is a framework over the whole ground made on posts 7½ feet high, covered with 1 by 3 strips placed three inches apart to let in the sun and air. The whole is boarded up on the north and west sides during the winter. The latticework overhead is left on the year round, as the pineapples are thought to be finer when grown in partial shade. A pineapple shed is a pretty sight when the fruit is well developed. As 10,000 plants are required to set an acre, it costs considerable to start a pineapple farm when the finer varieties are grown.

New East African Waterways.

It has been left to this late day to discover that two hitherto almost unknown rivers in east Africa may be navigated by steamboats for a far greater distance from the sea than any other rivers save two in the dark continent, says the New York Sun. No one had imagined that the almost unmapped Tana river and the Juba—still wholly unknown for probably more than half of its course—would provide a far longer highway for vessels entering their mouths than the mighty Congo, the great Zambesi or the Niger proper. A steamboat has now ascended each of these rivers for more than 350 miles, and in the development of commerce they are certain to prove among the most useful of Africa's water highways.

Size of Cast Iron Car Wheels.

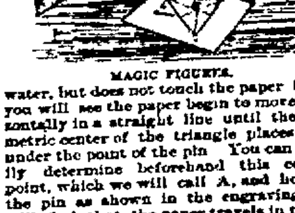
According to The Industrial World, it was stated in a paper read before the New York Railroad club that cast iron wheels under passenger cars of more than thirty-three inches diameter do not run longer than those of thirty three inches diameter. Cast iron wheels of less than thirty-three inches diameter, though occasionally costing less, are more troublesome in the end, and hence for freight cars thirty-three inches should be the standard diameter. In passenger service thirty-six inches is the maximum diameter advisable. In high speed traffic there is less tendency to hot boxes with wheels of this diameter than with small ones, which is important where lines run through sandy districts.

A Curious Little Experiment.

Upon a little square of ordinary writing paper sketch some geometrical figure—square, rectangle, triangle, polygon, etc.—using for that purpose a pencil whose tip has been moistened with water.

Float the paper, with the design upward, on the water in a basin, and fill up with water the figure you have traced. With a little care you may do this without difficulty, for the lines of moisture which form the outlines of your figure (a triangle, we will suppose) will prevent the liquid overpassing the limits thereby defined. The water thus inclosed will rise in a little heap.

Now take a pin, and placing the point at any spot you please within the triangle, in such manner that the point dips into the water, but does not touch the paper itself, you will see the paper begin to move horizontally in a straight line until the geometric center of the triangle places itself under the point of the pin. You can readily determine beforehand this central point, which we will call A, and holding the pin as shown in the engraving you will find that the paper travels in the direction shown by the arrow till A comes just under the point of the pin, when it will stop of its own accord.


MAGIC FIGURES.

Repeat the experiment with a square or a rectangle, and you will find that the spot which is beneath the pin point when the paper comes to a standstill is precisely the point of intersection of the two diagonals.

Weather Waste of Coal.

A German investigator finds that coal loses considerably by exposure to the weather. Anthracite and cannel suffer least, but ordinary bituminous coal depreciates nearly one-third in weight and nearly one-half in gasmaking quality after a long exposure. Weather waste of soft coal is always taken into account in the careful establishment where much coal is used. The loss appears to come from a slow oxidation that takes place, and the result is the practical burning of a portion of the coal in the pile. All this results in the pile having a lessened heating capacity.

A passenger car with a vestibule with tapering sides like a V with the point cut off, the arrangement thus permitting one wide door that can swing on hinges, is a new invention.

A Clever Solution of a Social Problem.

The distraught hostesses in New York have hit upon a scheme which promises to leave them with fewer gray hairs than usual at the end of the season, and that is the new national park quadrille, which is danced by four gentlemen and eight ladies. "Emergency" quadrilles might be a better name for the innovation, which every wise hostess will doubtless introduce just before supper, so that each gentleman will take the two ladies to the supper room, and one of the problems in social economics—the surplus woman—will find a happy solution.

The Old Fashioned Posy Ring.

Posy originally meant verses presented with a nosegay; then it came to be applied to the flowers themselves, and finally became the brief poetical sentiment, motto or legend inscribed upon a ring for the finger. The words marked upon these love tokens were generally of a stereotyped kind, such as "You never know a heart more true." One which was presented by the bridegroom bore the suggestive couplet:

> Love him who gives this ring of gold,
> 'Tis he must kiss thee when thou'rt old.

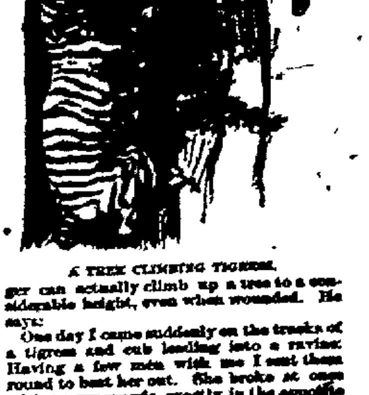
Lane's Family Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. Most people need to use it.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

AN EAST INDIAN TIGER TALE.

A Tigress That Could Climb Up a Tree Very Much as a Small Boy Might Do.

By many writers on tiger shooting it is laid down as a fact that a tiger can only climb up a tree when the tree slopes considerably or there are large branches low down from which it can spring from one to another, so that a tree may be a safe refuge for an endangered hunter. But a gentleman writing from India puts on record the following exciting story to prove that a tiger can actually climb up a tree to a considerable height, even when wounded. He says:


A TREE CLIMBING TIGRESS.

One day I came suddenly on the tracks of a tigress and cub leading into a ravine. Having a few men with me I sent them round to beat her out. She broke at once with angry growls exactly in the opposite direction to where I was posted, and seeing one of the beaters deliberately charged up a steep hill at him. He took refuge in a tree, but springing up she caught him and bit him severely through the leg, and then she left him. The man was on a bough about ten feet from the ground.

Some days afterward this tigress was tracked again in the same ravine. After considerable trouble one of the sportsmen managed to shoot her through the lungs. She fell with a roar, then rose and galloped on about sixty yards to where one of the men was sitting in a big tree fourteen feet from the ground.

He shouted and tried to turn her back toward the guns, but she immediately climbed up the tree to get at him. The man after throwing his turban at her scrambled up to a higher branch, but she was very close to him when I caught a clear sight of her head and shoulders over the intervening bushes, and firing brought her dead to the ground. The tree grew straight up from the ground for fourteen feet without a branch, was about one foot in diameter and stood on almost level ground. The highest marks of the beast's claws were a little more than thirteen feet from the ground. She was a very muscular hill tigress, measuring 8 feet 3 inches.

The Key to Learning.

A duke walking in his garden one day saw a Latin copy of a great work on mathematics lying on the grass, and thinking that it had been brought from his library called some one to take it back.

"It belongs to me, your grace," said the gardener's son stepping up.

"Yours!" cried the duke. "Do you understand geometry and Latin?"

"I know a little of them," answered the boy modestly.

The duke, having a taste for the sciences, began to talk to the young student and was astonished at the clearness and intelligence of his answers.

"But how came you to know so much?" asked the duke.

"One of the servants taught me to read," answered the lad. "One does not need to know anything more than the twenty-six letters in order to learn everything else one wishes."

But the nobleman wished to know more about it.

"After I learned to read," said the boy, "the masons came to work on your house. I noticed the architect used a rule and compasses and made a great many calculations. 'What was the meaning and use of that?' I asked, and they told of a science called arithmetic. I bought an arithmetic and studied it through. They then told me there was another science called geometry. Then I found that there were better books about these sciences in Latin. I bought a dictionary and learned Latin. I heard there were better ones in French. I got a dictionary and learned French. It seems to me we may learn everything when we know the twenty-six letters of the alphabet."

They are in fact the ladder to every science. But how many boys are contented to waste their time on the first two or three rounds, without pluck or perseverance enough to climb higher, unlike the gardener's son who, with a will to succeed, became in after years one of the most distinguished of English mathematicians!

Voices of Animals.

We are told by some one who has collected a number of interesting facts in regard to the voices of many animals that the horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale without even omitting a semitone, being one of the most musically voiced of animals.

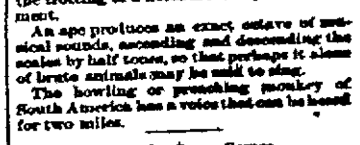
The ass brays in a perfect octave, and one of his ejaculations has been copied by Haydn in his seventy-sixth quartet with great success.

The bark of a dog is an instance of a voice acquired by domestication, much as the trotting of a horse is an acquired movement.

An ape produces an exact octave of musical sounds, ascending and descending the scales by half tones, so that perhaps it alone of brute animals may be said to sing.

The howling or preaching monkey of South America has a voice that can be heard for two miles.

When the Snow Comes.



> The north wind doth blow,
> And we shall have snow,
> And what will the robin do then—poor thing!
> He'll sit in the barn,
> And keep himself warm,
> And hide his head under his wing—poor thing!

Pneumatic Tubes for Mail Matter.

The pneumatic tube used for conveying mail, known as the tubular post, was established between Paris and Berlin in 187 says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The first idea of pneumatic transmission appears to be due to Denis Papin in 1667. The first instance of its being put into practical use was not until the year 18[illegible], when Mr. Latimer Clark introduced his system of pneumatic transport, and succeeded in laying a tube in London between Margate and the general postoffice. Several stations were connected by a line of tubes, in which cylindrical carriers holding dispatches were placed, the cylinders were surrounded by india rubber bands to make them fit accurately. A partial vacuum was created in front, and compressed air was employed to [illegible]

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport Pa.

[illegible] County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
[illegible] one year, $1.50; six months, [illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.
[illegible]

All communications should be addressed to
S. [illegible] & [illegible],
Editors and Proprietors.

Smethport, Pa., January 6, 1893.

Our Harrisburg correspondent speaks as though Mr. Dalzell was not altogether certain about being a candidate before the Republican caucus for Senator. It is possible he has come to the conclusion that he is as liable to be struck by lightning one of these cold days as he is of being chosen Senator.

It looks very much as though the Democrats would capture the U. S. Senate, by fusion with the Populists in the Legislatures of several of the extreme western States. We are glad of it, but how good those Republicans must feel who have been put to the service of "carrying grist to the democratic mill.

The admission of Mr. Wm. H. Andrews of Crawford county, as a member of the House, on Tuesday, was a grave political blunder, one which cannot be justified on the ground of party necessity or good law. Advantages gained through such means always prove disastrous in the long run to those who are benefitted by them for the time being.

In a recent letter to ex-Gov. Cheney President Harrison said in regard to the late election: "I was a leader imprisoned and, save from the little visit to Mr. Reid, I knew or thought but little about it. Protection has failed because the wage earner has refused to share his shelter with the manufacturer. He would not even walk under the same umbrella."

The editor of the *Democrat* cannot understand why the blackguardism which characterized the columns of that paper through the campaign should be looked upon in that light. The last paper issued from that office before the late election was the vilest sheet ever published in McKean county, and it is remarkable that the mental capabilities of the man controlling its columns are too dull to appreciate that fact.

A prominent western democratic congressman expressed regret to the *Tribune* Washington correspondent that Cleveland carried New York. When asked why, he said: "Well there are several reasons. The electoral votes of New York were not necessary to elect him and if he had not carried that state the party would for once be free from Wall street domination. Again there would have been a far better prospect to restore harmony between the factions. I judge, by the news from Albany that the fight between Cleveland and Hill factions is likely to become more bitter than ever and it actually seems probable that the slim democratic majority in the United States Senate may be placed at the mercy of Hill and his colleagues. In that case the President may be compelled to depend for the confirmation of his appointments as well as for the enactment of certain legislation, upon the votes of populist senators, which would be a humiliation to the democratic party as well as the administration. Yes on the whole I am rather sorry the Republicans did not carry New York this year."

The Legislature was organized on Tuesday last, and the same day Gov. Pattison sent in a very sensible message for the consideration of the two houses. The principal officers of the two bodies were chosen as indicated in our Harrisburg letter, excepting the resident clerk of the House. A gentleman from Montgomery county was chosen instead of J. D. Patterson of Harrisburg, a fact which we regret to record as the latter is a capital good fellow and thoroughly qualified for the position. But such is the mutation of politics, the other man had to be provided for and Patterson was given the grand bounce. Senator Bannon secured a good place, Assistant Doorkeeper, for ex Sheriff Keynolds of Coudersport, but Messrs. Burdick and Smith did not succeed as well in providing a place for David Howell, although we believe the salary is the same. Mr. Howell was elected as one of the pasters and folders of the House. It is strange that Mr. Burdick, a leading and one of the oldest members of the House should have been left off the slate committee. It looks at this distance very much like a snub on the part of "the powers that be."

A [illegible] SERMON.

In our last issue we published a communication from an attorney on the subject of official oaths, written by a gentleman who is thoroughly competent to discuss the legal bearings of the question of perjury raised by the Olean *Advertiser*, and endorsed by the *Democrat* of this place. In that article appeared the following paragraph: "The oath to support the constitution, is not to be interpreted by the private standard of any citizen who claims to set up his judgment as such standard, but by the standard afforded by the law, and it refers to his official conduct as a judge or other officer in the discharge of his official functions—not to his private conduct as a citizen. If it were otherwise the use of profane language, the playing of cards for money, and many similar individual violations of law might subject the individual to impeachment as an officer, be cause fidelity in the administration of the law of the office." After the word "officer" where it first occurs, should appear a period instead of a comma. Then should follow these words: "The oath to support the [illegible] and laws is the [illegible] of the incoming [illegible] fidelity in the administration of the law of the office. [illegible] out of these words [illegible] the incorrect punctuation [illegible] the idea intended by [illegible].

[illegible]

Nine years ago this month the present proprietor of the Miner resumed its publication. He had been out of the business several years prior to that date, covering the period of the oil development, and had very little knowledge of the prices prevailing for advertising and job-work. In some instances he found they had increased slightly, and in others were no more than were charged when he was in the business years before, when the county had a population of eight or ten thousand inhabitants. For job-work he found that prices were very much lower than ever before, and not a cent more was charged for the county's work than was charged any private individual.

For months past the Bradford *Record* has had very much to say about "favored" printing establishments being given the county printing at excessive prices. In one of its issues last month it published a long diatribe from Mr. S. W. Smith of Port Allegany, who has recently struck a reform gait, on the same subject, the burden of whose song was that the tax payers of McKean county were being robbed because of the prices paid by the county for its official advertising. Let us look over Mr. Smith's direct allegations of robbery and see how much foundation there is for them.

He says that he is credibly informed that the amount paid for the printing of the court calendar "is much greater than other printers would be pleased to do it for." The first court calendar printed by the present proprietor of the Miner, was for two courts held early in 1884. Not knowing what the county was paying for the work he went to the Commissioner's office, and was there told that $1.50 a page was allowed. From that day to the beginning of 1892 every board of commissioners has paid that amount, never asking to have it reduced. We do not pretend to deny that the price is a good one, but we did not fix the price and was never asked to do the work for less money, until a year ago. Since then we have received a dollar a page.

The next allegation made is that the the smallest Sheriff sale "now costs $6 in the Miner and $8 in the *Star*." In making that statement Mr. Smith was either utterly ignorant of what he was talking about or he knew he was publishing a malicious falsehood. Of the 58 sales advertised during the year 1892, twenty-three of them cost less than $8 in the Miner and most of those less than $6.00. In a number of instances since we have published this paper, at the request of the attorneys or the defendants, we have made material reductions in the cost of advertising lengthy Sheriff's Sales. A notable instance of this kind occurred in the sale of the L. L. Lillibridge property, something over a year ago, Mr. S. W. Smith being the attorney. The latter wrote to us that the advertisement would occupy in the neighborhood of three columns of space and wanted to know if we would not make a reduction in the cost of advertising. We promptly replied that we would cheerfully do so. The sale occupied a column and two lines instead of three columns of space, and when the sheriff paid the bill we deducted over one-third the regular rates for advertising sales. If the sale had occupied the space Mr. Smith said it would the cost would have been reduced fifty per cent.

The Port Allegany reformer makes another assertion which is just as wide of the truth as the allegations in reference to the Sheriff's advertising. He says, "why cannot the clerk of the courts save the estate of the widow and orphan from paying $6 and $8 for publishing the final accounts that contain but three lines." The price paid each paper for the past nine years is $2.50. This is exactly the customary price throughout the country for a square, $1 for first insertion and 50 cts for each subsequent insertion. Final accounts must be published by law four weeks in two papers in a county, and a square is 10 lines or less of nonpariel type. This price was given us in the Prothonotary's office, when Mr. John B. Brawley was at its head, and has never been deviated from since. Mr Smith's business in the Orphan's court has probably been light, as he has but little business in any of the courts, but he has undoubtedly had enough to know the cost of publishing final accounts, and why he should lie about it is past comprehension.

He finds fault with the court rules which provides for publication of li cense transfers, &c., in the Miner and *Star*. In making those rules the court undoubtedly took into consideration the circulation of the several papers of the county, and selected the two which would give the widest publicity to that character of advertising. We are ready to show that the Miner has double the circulation of any Democratic paper in McKean county, and we are confident that the *Star* can make even a better showing.

Now for a few figures and we will close this discussion for the present. When we resumed the publication of the Miner nine years ago, the county paid $2 an inch for all its advertising. We stated, recently, that it was cut down to $1.50, during the term of W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey and J. G. Boyer. That is a mistake. It was reduced during the term of F. S. Johnson, A. T. Palmer and Andrew Reilly. Early in the term of the present commissioners the publication of the Jury List was cut off and last January an order was issued by the board stopping the advertising of the trial lists and court proclamation, although an old law requires the publication of the latter in at least two papers in each county. Do these facts show a great amount of favoritism to any papers? For years past there has been a gradual reduction in the printing bills paid by the county. Since 1888 the reduction has been $647 19. This year will show a corresponding reduction outside of the extraordinary expenses incurred under the new election law. For the past year there has been no advertising bills made by any of the county officials excepting those absolutely required by the statutes of the State. The advertising from the Commissioners' office embraced the Auditor's report, the Triennial Assessment statement and the Election Proclamation, all of which one or more of the Democratic papers had a slice, and they were given [illegible] work done, just [illegible] papers. Who are the favorites in this case? Years ago the Miner office did nearly all the job work for the Commissioners' office, but for several years past the most of that work has been done in *Erie, Philadelphia* and other places *outside of the county.* The past year there were eight jobs from the Commissioners' office printed in this office, only three of them amounting to over $4.00 each.

This talk about favoritism is contemptible nonsense, and could only emanate in the brain of a weak pettifoger, a man who imagines that he has mental abilities of a high order, a disappointed politician. It is a pity that such a character cannot "see himself as others see him."

THE PORT ALLEGANY SCRIBBLER.

Mr. S. W. Smith has a penchant for notoriety. He has utterly failed to take rank as an attorney of ability, excepting in the direction of charging enormous fees for very light service. He has recently come to the front as a newspaper scribbler and his effusions in that direction are as weak as his legal acumen.

A couple week ago he wrote a letter to this paper but he was so impatient to see it in print that he could not wait until the paper was issued, therefore he forwarded it to the *Bradford Record* for publication. It appeared the next day, together with an additional lot of balderdash, all of which we publish in another column. We give our space to this stuff in order that the people of the entire county can see the basis of Mr. Smith's complaints, together with our answer. Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article on the subject of "county printing to favorites," which will probably interest Mr. Smith as much as any man in the county. This article we will confine, briefly, to his egotistic references to himself and matters personal to the editor of this paper.

We are not wincing, Mr. Smith, over anything you have or can say, in reference to the county printing or any thing else. This fact will be made clearer to you by the time you have read this paper through.

When we take up your record as District Attorney nothing but "facts" will be dealt with. They are black enough without resorting to fiction.

It is the quintessence of nonsense to say that we are attempting "to divert public attention from the county printing issue." We ask that the most scrutinizing attention be given that subject by the taxpayers of the county, and will insist upon nothing less.

If we have committed a crime in saying that Mr. Smith's friends offered money for the support of the Kane delegation, then we are amenable to the laws of the country. It is begging the question to ask us to give the name of the man or men who made that offer in a public newspaper, and no man knows that fact better than Mr. Smith. We repeat the assertion that money was offered for the support of the Kane delegation by Smith's friends and we stand ready to prove that fact. We cannot prove positively that he knew that the offer was being made, but we firmly believe it. Mr. Wilkins stands ready, also, to prove his assertion.

The editor of the Miner had no more to do with the printing of the official ballots last fall, or the "system of contract and disbursement" through which the bill was paid, than Mr. Smith. He was not asked to put in a bid for printing the ballots, was not consulted as to their probable cost, and, not having time to meddle with other people's business, as Mr. Smith apparently has, he has not to this day made an estimate as to what they should have cost. He supposed the commissioners, who are three pretty level headed men, knew what they were about, and if they made a mistake they are accountable for it, not the editor of this paper.

Mr. Smith is very much exercised about the increased assessment of real estate, particularly in Bradford. We are neither a county commissioner or an assessor, and have nothing whatever to say about the assessments in Bradford or any other town in the county, outside the one we live in. It looks very much like impertinence for a citizen of Port Allegany to meddle with the Bradford assessments. If the people of that town are aggrieved they have a right to appeal to the courts for redress.

Mr. Smith's Position.

PORT ALLEGANY, Pa., Dec 26, 1892.

Editor Bradford *Record*: My endorsement as a tax payer of your criticism as to the disposal of the county printing to favorites, regardless of the cost, has had the desired effect:

1. In calling general and public attention to what the records of all the offices show to be a fact, and a demand that this unwarranted expenditure among others be corrected.

2. It has agitated the officials, and the newspapers themselves, to come to a defence of the same.

True, this defence, so far, has been made up by assaults upon my positional and official integrity, in which the people are not just now very greatly interested. They cannot dodge the issue in that manner before the tribunal of the public mind.

The Editor of the McKean County Miner, who occupies the double position of an official and a favored printer, seems to wince the worst. Any disclosures or criticisms he chooses to make as to my official acts as district attorney is courted by me so long as he adheres to the truth.

I have this day mailed Mr. Rogers the following letter which you may print as an open letter should you so choose:

PORT ALLEGANY, Pa., Dec. 26, 1892.

Editor McKean County Miner:

Your attempt to divert public attention from the county printing issue by a personal tirade on me in your columns is not at all unexpected and is more amusing than annoying.

You impute a political crime to my friends, if not to me, by saying that my "friends" offered two "friends" of Mowatts $25 for his support at the July convention. Will you publish the names of my friends who made the alleged offer at the Wright House and the names of the two friends of Mowatts who received it? Also request your Kanesholm correspondent, Wilkins, to furnish you for publication the name of the friend of mine who offered him $25 for his support.

You have more than intimated that you intended to show up the rascalities of the district attorney's office for the past fifteen years. As I occupied that position for about four years during that time, I court publication of any acts of mine as an official, so long as you adhere to facts.

I assure you will be sufficiently fair to publish this publication in connection with any revelations you have to make. Very truly,

SAMUEL W. SMITH.

While he is spending so much time with me, let him defend a system of contract and disbursement that allows a bill of about seventeen hundred dollars ($1,700) for printing the official ballots and an endorsed compromise at fourteen hundred dollars ($1,400) in payment of same; when counties of equal population and votes secured theirs under a non-favorite system for prices ranging from five hundred dollars ($500) to seven hundred dollars ($700.)

Also why, in these times of shrinkage of values in real estate, both city, village and farm, with the legitimate expenses of the county also decreasing, it became necessary to raise the assessment of real estate, notably, in Bradford city, far beyond what it was in the days of Bradford's great oil excitement and corresponding money making and large rentals. The county expenses and taxation ought to be greatly lessened as compared with them. More, perhaps, at my leisure.

SAMUEL W. SMITH.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for more than 20 years. I found immediate relief in the use of Ely's Cream Balm. Since using it I have not suffered a moment from headache, sore throat or loss of sleep, from which I previously suffered caused by catarrh. I consider your Balm a valuable remedy.—R. G. Vassar, 56 Warren St. New York.

[illegible]

Harrisburg, January 2d, 1893.—A happy New Year and a prosperous New Year to all the readers of Miner.

The members elect of the Legislature are very generally in the city and they have been as busy as bees working for their favorite candidates. Out of doors there is a cold sleety rain and a smooth glassy pavement so that all the campaigning is done in doors.

Before this letter can be put into type, the organization of both houses will have taken place and the following slate just now, seemingly, is the one that will be adopted when the Legislature meets at noon to-morrow.

SENATE.

President, pro-tem—J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon Co.
Chief Clerk..........Eli Smiley, Venango Co.
Reading Clerk..........Jas. Carson, Butler Co.
Journal Clerk.........Capt. J. B. Reed, Mifflin Co.
Senate Librarian, ..Herman Miller, Dauphin Co.

HOUSE.

Speaker, ...C. C. Thompson, Warren Co.
Chief Clerk, Chas. E. Voorhees, Philadelphia.
Resident Clerk, ...J. D. Pattison, Dauphin Co.
Reading Clerk, ...Jere R. Rex, Huntingdon Co.

All of yesterday and this a. m., from interviews with the arriving delegates, it was easily seen that Mr. Thompson was in the lead for the Speakership. The other aspiring candidates, have set to work making combinations to defeat him, so that there there was considerable "wire polling" and the field was pitted against the Warren county winner.

Messrs. Bliss, Deleware; Walton, Philadelphia; Farr, Luzerne; Cochrane, Armstrong, constituting the field and using every argument possible to show that it would be a mistake to elect the ex Speaker, but at the hour of writing this letter the combination had made no breeches in the Thompson ranks.

Some new forces may be developed in caucus to-night which may change what may now appear to be a certainty, but the slate announced above seems to be a sure winner.

In the Senate there seems to be a contest for only one of the places, that of Journal Clerk, which was filled by Senator-elect Bannon, at the last session.

Capt. J. B. Reed, of Mifflin Co., and Mr. W. P. Rogers, of Armstrong Co., are the contestants for this place, with the chances favoring Capt. Reed. It is argued that to give the place to Mr. Rogers, it would throw all the places given out by the Senate west of the mountains and would give the eastern part of the State no representation at all, so that at the present writing it looks as if the slate indicated for the Senate would stand. There is little said as to the probablities in the U. S. Senatorial contest. Senator Quay is reported as having been in Philadelphia on Saturday when a truce was fixed up with some of his enemies, notably, with Hon. Sam Losch, of Schuylkill county, and in consequence of this fixing of Senatorial fences Mr. Quay will not be in Harrisburg at the organization, but will be on the ground shortly after.

It is quietly whispered that the Hon. John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, at the proper time will be announced as a rival of Quay's and that he is now making a canvas to see what the feeling is on the subject of the Senatorship.

Last evening it was rumored that the Hon. Jack Robinson, of Deleware county, was a candidate for U. S. Senatorial honors, but the rumor could not be confirmed as a positive fact, but the general opinion is that "Jack has his eye fixed on the Senatorial chair now occupied by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, and which will be vacant in 1897.

Frank Riter, member elect from Philadelphia, is very busy in his efforts to put up some one to defeat Mr. Quay but since District Attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, has refused, he is without a candidate.

There is a great deal of quiet comment and much shown surprise among the members present at the decision of Judge Henderson, of Crawford Co., in awarding the certificate of election, as member of the lower House, to W. H. Andrews and ruling against his democratic competitor. The contest was made by Mr. Andrews on an allegation that the voters in a certain township had voted at polling places in adjoining boroughs, and the Court sustained the proceeding as illegal and gave the certificate of election to Mr. Andrews. This action is not received with much favor by the Republican, members elect now here, who say very plainly and publicly, "we could have gotten along very nicely this winter without Mr. Andrews," besides this decision, if pushed further, and should stand, may endanger the seats of other members and two or three of the Senators.

Farmer Taggart, of Montgomery county, is pushing his contest and says that he will be awarded the certificate of election. His contest is based on the allegation that the students of the Catholic College, located in his district and numbering about sixty voters, cast their votes for the Democratic candidates, while not one of the students was a resident of that district or of Montgomery county.

The contest in this case is one of Constitutional interpretation and will no doubt be used in the future to settle the question as to the acquisition of a residence by the attendants and students at any college, during their cologiate course.

On Friday last, Governor Pattison filled the vacancy to the 24th Judicial District, caused by the promotion of Judge Dean to the State Supreme Court.

Augustus S. Landis has been appointed to this vacancy on the Blair County Bench and his appointment has been received with many very favorable comments, as the appointee is said to be an excellent lawyer and very popular with his brother lawyers.

ALCROFT.

[illegible] Cured.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at Frank R. Foster's Drug Store.

WANTED—[illegible] Permanent position. [illegible] Address, [illegible] N. Y. Mention this paper.

DRUGS.
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
DRUGGISTS' -:- SUNDRIES.
Prescriptions promptly filled.
H. C. WELLS, - Smethport, Pa.

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The Charles McElwee farm of 70 acres adjoining the County Poor Farm with good orcharding, never failing springs of pure water and pleasantly located.

Also about 50 acres known as the McQuon place situated about a mile from the McElwee farm. Water and improvements as of the McElwee farm.

Also about 50 acres a mile east of East Smethport, known as the Daniel Acre place and considered within the oil belt, being less than a mile from big gas wells that supply Port Allegany manufactories and citizens with gas.

Terms to suit purchasers. Would exchange for village property. W. S. BROWNELL.

CURE THAT
Cold
AND STOP THAT
Cough.
N. H. Downs' Elixir
WILL DO IT.
Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per bottle.
Warranted. Sold everywhere.
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How Nature Cures

By EMMET DENSMORE, M. D. Published by SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO., Paternoster Row, London;

a work of 415 pages, clear type, fine paper, well bound in cloth; price, $2.00.

"How Nature Cures" scientifically demonstrates that bread, cereals, and all starch foods are unnatural and unwholesome. Scientists and laymen alike will find it worth their while critically to examine this evidence.

Dr. Densmore, although a graduate of one of the oldest of old school medical colleges, is resolutely opposed to drastic drugs and mineral medicines; and enthusiastically in favor of overcoming disease by diet and obedience to hygienic laws. The *Saturday Review* (London, Sept. 20, 1890) editorially states: "Dr. Densmore is one of the most open minded men we have ever met in print." Dr. Densmore is well known in England as the founder of the Natural Food Society, and of its organ, the NATURAL FOOD magazine; and he has brought consternation into the ranks of the vegetarians by the new lights he has brought to bear upon their favorite foods.

A pamphlet of 64 pages, with paper cover, containing preface, table of contents, and some of the more important chapters in the book, is published simultaneously at 25c., and is an invaluable hand-book. Either of these may be purchased at news-stands, or ordered through any book-seller, or will be sent post free on receipt of price.

TO AGENTS: Canvassers find both the 25c. and the $2.00 editions ready sale, and unusual inducements are offered to agents. We will mail particulars to any address upon request, and any subscriber to this paper who will mail us this notice will be permitted to buy a single book at the lowest price to agents. Address,

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Croup
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LOWEST RATES
They also keep a full supply of
Saddles, Blankes,
Whips, Etc.
Also a large and complete line of
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Which they propose to sell at manufacturer prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.
GLEASON & LEMMLER.

B.H.&Co.
CASH AND ONE PRICE

BUFFALO, Jan. 4, 1893.

January Sale.

First week of our annual sale of White Goods. We're making good our statement that *"no goods for equal value or equal worth were ever sold for like money."* If you come and look you will be able to test our words.

Wholesale-dealers stand ready to pay more than our retail prices for the stock placed before you this week. All our wits and means for months back have been bent on making this sale a success. It means a tremendous downslide of prices in

—Housekeeping Linens
—White and Brown Cottons
—Muslin Underwear
—New Embroideries
—Men's White Shirts
—Ready-made Sheets
—Ready-made Pillow Cases

In none of these things has there been any skimping of material, slip-shod finish or out-of-date patterns. Not a piece but what is fit to be in regular stock at half as much again.

There isn't a woman with the least bit of enthusiasm but what's pleased at getting at bargain prices what she needs to buy. She spreads the news. Another comes and another, and mail orders are doubled in consequence. White Goods all swing into line with a host of quick opportunities. Perhaps January is, after all, the trading time of the year.

BARNES, HENGERER & CO.

Foreclosure Sale.

SUPREME COURT—Allegany County.
The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Plaintiff,
Against
The Bradford, Eldred and Cuba Railroad Company, James D. Fish, as Trustee, Frank Townsend, Alonzo J. Thompson, Addie E. France, as Administratrix, etc., of James W. France, deceased, Augustus Steis, R. C. Vilas, Walter S. Johnson, as Receiver, etc., Defendants

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered herein on the 30th day of July, 1892, and duly entered in the Allegany County Clerk's office on the 4th day of August, 1892, and also pursuant to a decree auxiliary thereto, rendered in the Court of Common Pleas, in the county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of September, 1892, and entered on that day in the office of the Prothonotary of said county—I, the undersigned, David F. Richardson, the Referee duly appointed for such purpose by said judgments, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on the

15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1892,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the court house in the village of Belmont, county of Allegany and state of New York, the real and personal estate, property and franchise directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows—

All the railroad of the Bradford, Eldred and Cuba Railroad Company, beginning at the village of Cuba in the town of Cuba thence through the towns of Clarksville, Wirt, Bolivar and Genesee in the county of Allegany, to a point in the southerly boundary of the county of Allegany on the state line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania—as well as that part of said railroad now constructed as the part thereof which shall hereafter be constructed, and all and singular the right of way of said Company, and the lands, real estate, rails, tracks, bridges, buildings, depots, station houses, shops, warehouses, structures, erections, fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; whether now owned and possessed or hereafter to be acquired by the said Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company; And also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, coaches, carriages, shop tools and machinery, and all the franchises, rights, privileges, and all other corporate property, real and personal of the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company including the leasehold estate about to be acquired on the Wellsville, Bolivar & Eldred Railroad Company and the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company of the State of Pennsylvania, whether heretofore acquired and now held and owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company and all and singular the tolls, incomes, earnings and profits of the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company; and also all the estate right, title and interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every parcel and part thereof, with the appurtenances.

Dated, Angelica, N. Y., Sep. 20, 1892.
DAVID F. RICHARDSON, Referee.
THOS. G. HILLHOUSE, Plff's Att'y,
No. 37 Wall St., New York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 14, 1892, at the same place and hour.

Dated Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1892. DAVID F. RICHARDSON, Referee. THOS. G. HILLHOUSE, Plff's Att'y, No. 37 Wall St., New York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1892 at the same place and hour.

Dated, Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1892. DAVID F. RICHARDSON, Referee. THOS. G. HILLHOUSE, Plff's Att'y, No. 37 Wall St., New York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 25, 1893, at the same place and hour.

Dated Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1892. DAVID F. RICHARDSON, Referee. THOS. G. HILLHOUSE, Plff's Att'y, No. 37 Wall St., New York.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
JEWELER,
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Silverware,
Spectacles,
Toys,
Eye-glasses,

And all goods pretaining to a First-class Jewelry store.

Satisfaction guaranteed, and prices as Low as the Lowest. Call and inspect our new stock.

ONE DOLLAR
EVERY HOUR

is easily earned by any one of either sex in any part of the country, who is willing to work industriously at the employment which we furnish. The labor is light and pleasant, and you run no risk whatever. We fit you out complete, so that you can give the business a trial without expense to yourself. For those willing to do a little work, this is the grandest offer made. You can work all day, or in the evening only. If you are employed, and have a few spare hours at your disposal, utilize them, and add to your income,—our business will not interfere at all. You will be amazed on the start at the rapidity and ease by which you amass dollar upon dollar, day in and day out. Even beginners are successful from the first hour. Any one can run the business—none fail. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business which we offer. No capital risked. Women are grand workers; nowadays they make as much as men. They should try this business, as it is so well adapted to them. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, Portland, Me.

Subscribe for the MINER.

I TAKE
A
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made of herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE.
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

HOTTON BROS.

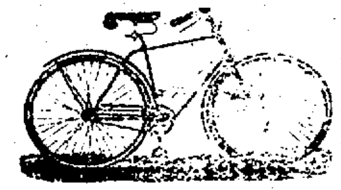
HOTTON BROS
196
BEST
ROLLER
PROCESS
PORTVILLE, N.Y.

We make a reduction of
25 to 50 cents
per barrel in the price of
FLOUR.
Flour is cheaper than it has been in 20 years.
—:o:—
CHICKEN FEED.
We have just unloaded 20 tons of wheat, and it is the best thing for Chicken feed that we have ever had.
—:o:—
Drop a postal card for samples and prices.
HOTTON BROS.,
PORTVILLE, N. Y.

CARPETS!

We are now receiving our spring stock of carpets, fresh from the looms, elegant designs and patterns, and bought just at the right time—when wool was the lowest it has been for twenty-five years. We will give our customers the advantage of this low price and make it an object for any person wanting carpets to come ~~many miles. Before purchasing~~ call and examine.

FURNITURE & CARPET CO.,
Smethport Pa.



M. A WOODBURY,
13-15 Mechanic street, Bradford, Pa.
Our large line of samples have arrived.
Boys and girls Bicycles........$20 00 and upwards
Ladies' Bicycles.....................40 00 and upwards
Men's Bicycles......................35 00 and upwards
It will pay you to see these machines before buying.
Bargains in Second Hand Safeties.

Central Pharmacy.

FRANK R. FOSTER,
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICENES,
Fancy Goods,
TOILET ARTICLES, &C
A FULL LINE OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
FRANK R. FOSTER,
PHARMACIST.
Grand Central Hotel Building, Smethport

OYSTERS.
—AT—
A. H. PEIRCE
IN EVERY STYLE.
PEIRCE HOUSE,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Sept. 6, 92.

FOR
THIS
NEW YEAR.

"Those who want the best things, and who want to choose from the most things, will go, as they always have to Emery & Weaver's.

They'll find their Harness there;
They'll choose from 50 Horse Blankets;
They'll find the best in Hardware;
They'll see the best in Tinware;
They'll go for Paints and Tools;
For all that's best in Mill Supplies;
For all that Builder's need.

4/5 Four-fifths of all the things that people need are in this stock, and 'tis the largest, best assorted stock within your reach to choose from. All grades and prices, all kinds and styles, and prices are the lowest, for 'tis well known that those who buy the most buy cheapest.

They'll find 500 things for Housekeepers;
They'll learn the best Cooking Utensils;
They'll see what's new in Stoves;
They'll go for cheap Glassware;
They'll go for good Crockery;
They'll find Silverware that lasts;
And they'll go for Clocks and Watches
For Jewelry and House Decorations.

They'll go for almost all they need and find a stock that is marvelously complete—that has the best that is known.

FOR
THIS
NEW YEAR.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
Emery & Weaver. BRADFORD, PA.

NEW -:- FURNITURE
SPECHT & SASSE

We have a large stock of the latest designs in furniture and we are able to offer some very attractive bargains. If you want a single piece of furniture or an outfit for your home, it will pay you to see our stock.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL
before making a purchase elsewhere
Undertaking in all its branches a specialty.
Corner of Main and Union Streets. SMETHPORT, PA.

FOR FURNITURE AND CAPRETS!
Easles,
Picture Frames.
Wall Pockets and Brackets,
Bronze Goods, Fancy Chairs,
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN POLES, FIXTURES, ETC.
Go to the Furniture and Carpet Company.
Every purchaser of $10 worth of goods will be given absolutely free a ¾ life size crayon portrait. Remember no Trashy picture, but a fine artistic portrait of yourself or any member of your family.
Furniture and Carpet Co
A. Reilly, Manager. SMETHPORT, PA.

HAND
AND
FOOT POWER
Circular Saw.

[illegible]
BOSTON, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm
CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
[illegible]

NATURAL WHITE OIL ... found under the earth's surface. The only Natural White Oil in the world. No poisonous drugs, purely a natural product. Grows mustache and whiskers. Cures Dandruff permanently, stops hair falling out. It is readily absorbed and its use will leave no greasy after-effect. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold by all druggists. 50 cents per bottle, two bottles direct, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Put on the trade only by the

WHITE ROCK OIL CO., Toledo, O.

For sale by F. R. FOSTER.

BANKRUPT -:- SALE!

Bankrupt, -:- Bankrupt

Sale of Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises, which

Must Be Closed Out In 30 Days!

at any price. Now is the chance to get your Winter

CLOTHING

for yourself and children for a little money.

Don't lose your chance but buy while the fire is hot. Rather than move the goods we will give the people a chance.

All Goods Regardless of Cost!

The "Live Clothier's" Old Stand,

Reilly Building. SMETHPORT, PA.

Your Favorite Home Newspaper

—AND—

The Leading Republican Paper of the United States,

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.25

McKEAN COUNTY MINER

gives all the news of Town, County and State and as much National news as any other paper of its class.

The New York Weekly Tribune

Is a NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER, and gives all the general news of the United States and the world. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. It has separate departments for THE FAMILY CIRCLE, and OUR YOUNG FOLKS. Its HOME AND SOCIETY columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive brilliant and exhaustive. Its AGRICULTURAL department has no superior in the country. Its MARKET REPORTS are recognized authority in all parts of the land.

A SPECIAL CONTRACT enables us to offer this splendid journal and THE MINER for one year

For only $1.25, cash in advance

New York Weekly Tribune, regular price per year	$1 00
McKean County Miner, " " "	$1 25
Total - - - - -	$2 25
WE FURNISH BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR -	$1.25.

Subscriptions may begin at any time

This is the most liberal combination offer ever made in the United States, and every reader of the McKEAN COUNTY MINER should take advantage of it at once. Address all orders to

L. ROGERS & SON,

SMETHPORT, PA.

LOOK -:- HERE.

Read and Be Wise!

On and after April 15, 1892 the undersigned will give every cash customer trading at his store to the amount of $25 00, their choice of one of the following beautiful articles of Silverware free of charge

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl,
Silver Plated Butter Dish,
Silver Plated Cream Pitcher,
Silver Plated Spoon Holder,
Silver Plate Pickle Dish
Set Silver Plated Knives
Set Silver Plated Forks.

And an article for each additional $25 00 for a period of from six months to one year, thus giving each one of my customers a chance to secure a whole set of Silverware without costing them a penny. All goods are sold as cheap as the market will allow. Remember the place, corner of Mechanic and Mill streets.

P. D. HOPKINS,

Smethport, Pa., April 11, 1892.

V. KLAPPENBACH,

MERCHANT -:- TAILOR,

Cor. King and Fulton Sts.,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Keeps an assortment of English and French goods on hand from which to select. Suits will be made up in the latest and most approved Styles, and entire

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DO YOU EVER EAT?

IF SO GO TO

G. W. WILLIAMS & SON,

SMETHPORT, PA

Where you will always find a full stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES,

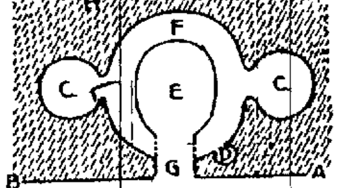
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Feed, Corn, Ots, Middlings, &c., A Specilty.

PREHISTORIC DWELLINGS.

Caves and Castles of Arizona—The Only Relics of a Vanished People.

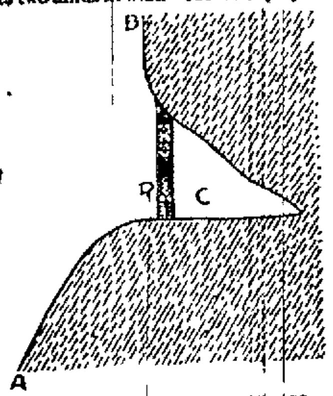
Throughout our great southwest are hundreds of ruined cities and vacant caves, whose silent walls and rough hewn stones are the only history we have of an early people. Even the oldest of the Indians, with traditions extending back many generations, know nothing of the builders of these old stone and adobe walls. Concerning some of these ancient dwellings a correspondent of Science writing from Arizona, gives the following interesting facts.



CAVE DWELLING ON THE VERDE RIVER.

In the valley of the Verde river not far from the now abandoned fort and on the surrounding cliffs and hills are many old ruins. The banks of the river and many of its tributaries are lined with ruins. A ride of several miles along Beaver creek (a tributary) brings one to high cliffs extending a hundred or more feet above the waters of the creek. In the perpendicular walls of one of these cliffs is a well preserved ruin known as Montezuma's castle. It is midway between the rim of the cliff and the bed of the stream, and is neither house nor cave but a combination of the two. Not accessible from the summit of the cliff, it can only be reached from below, and even here not without the use of a ladder, which, if short, must be pulled up from one ledge to another in making the ascent. The entire front is of artificial walls built of large, flat pieces of limestone, with openings here and there for doors and windows. The rooms are small only about five feet to ceiling. Generally a small opening two or three feet in diameter joins one room with another, and a similar orifice in the ceiling gives access to the rooms above. The floors are mostly of flat stones supported on timber cut from the surrounding mountains.

More numerous than the caves and cliff ruins are the many caves excavated from the sandstone and limestone cliffs along the east bank of the Verde river. At a distance the openings into the caves look like black spots on the white cliffs. They are arranged in long rows, tier above tier, and are nearly alike in structure. All are more or less inaccessible from the valley below. The entrance is an irregular arched opening about four feet high and from half to two thirds as wide. The cave proper is about twelve feet in diameter and from four to six feet to the ceiling. The room is more or less circular in outline. A rock bench from twelve to eighteen inches high occupies the cave on all sides except at the entrance. This bench is about three feet wide and gently slopes toward the center of the room. Opening into the main cave at either side, and also frequently at the rear, are smaller ones from three to five feet in diameter and about the same to the ceiling.



CLIFF DWELLING ON THE COLORADO.

The first diagram shows the floor plan of one of these caves, the line A B representing the face of the cliff. C C lateral caves. E main cave. F rock bench. D small cavity hollowed in the rock near the entrance. H, rock of cliff. The second represents a type of prehistoric dwelling along the grand canyon of the Colorado river. The diagram shows a vertical section through a large horizontal fissure. A B line representing the face of the cliff. C inclosed room. D wall of masonry.

Blacking Fluid for Iron and Steel.

For coloring iron and steel a good dead black The Iron and Coal Trades Review recommends the following: Bismuth chloride 1 part, mercury bichloride, 2 parts, copper chloride, 1 part, hydrochloric acid, 6 parts, alcohol 5 parts, water 50 parts. Before applying the fluid the article to be blacked or bronzed should be clean and free from grease. It may be applied with a brush. Let the liquid dry on the metal and then place the latter in boiling water and maintain the temperature for half an hour. If the color is then not as dark as desired repeat the operation. After getting the desired color the latter is fixed and much improved by placing for a few minutes in a bath of boiling oil or by coating the surface with oil and heating the object until the oil is driven off.

Fireproof Roofing.

A fireproof roofing and one unaffected by the heat of the sun's rays and that will not melt or run is made by adding burned lime (not slaked) to coal tar says The Industrial World. Boil together in the proportion of fifteen pounds of lime to 100 pounds tar. The lime must be pulverized, and to avoid the tar boiling over stir the lime slowly in boiling tar. The mixture must be put on while hot.

Paste for Paper Labels.

The following formula is said to make an excellent paste or gum for the back of large sheets of paper labels to be stuck on glass. When slightly moistened they will adhere readily: Starch, two drams, white sugar, one ounce, gum arabic, two drams, to be boiled with a sufficient quantity of water.

Crystallized Nitrogen.

A scientific journal states that one of the greatest of chemical curiosities is crystallized nitrogen. By cooling nitrogen gas far below the freezing point and then allowing it to expand, solid, snowlike crystals are formed.

Two Valuable Friends.

1. A physician cannot be always had. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, and Burns occur often and some times when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil 25 cents.

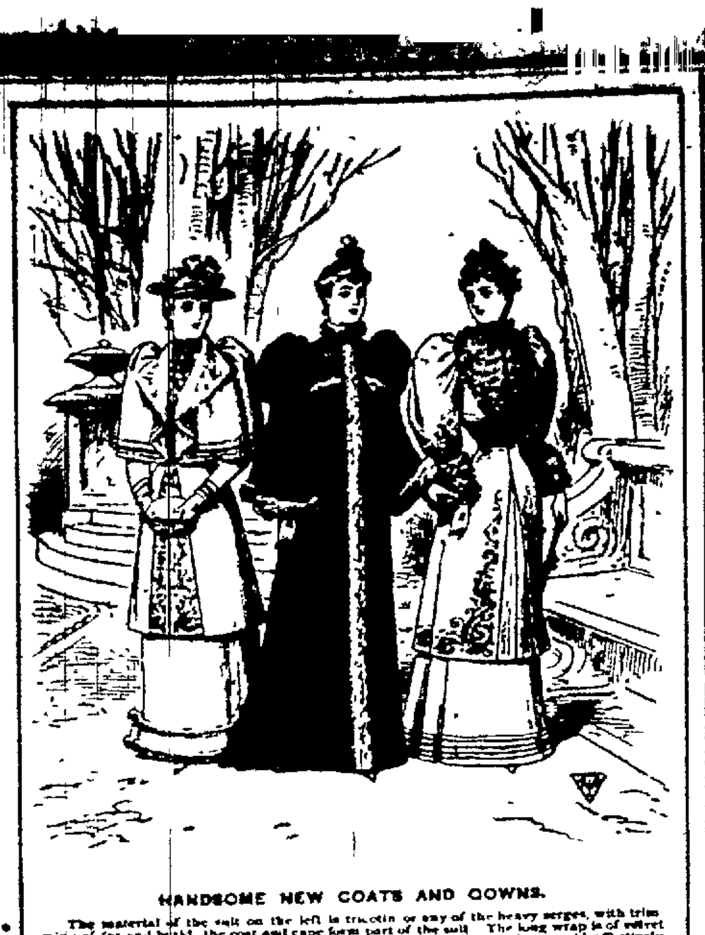
2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good nights rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Trial bottles of Pan Tina free at Frank R. Foster's.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by A. R. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles at F. R. Foster's Drug store, regular size, 50c and $1.00.

Think of it! Single harnesses from eight dollars up at Gleason and Lounsbury's.



HANDSOME NEW COATS AND GOWNS.

The material of the suit on the left is tricotin or any of the heavy serges, with trimming of fur and braid the coat and cape form part of the suit. The long wrap is of velvet or heavy cloth with fur bands and jet beads if made of cloth braiding could effectively take the place of the beads lined throughout with cherry satin. The third costume is a plain tailor made suit of serge or cloth with coat of thick cloth braided and trimmed with astrakhan on front and at cuffs.

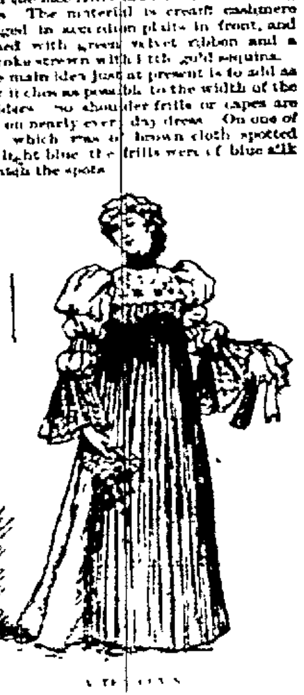
FASHIONS

MODES OF THE DAY

Attractive Fancies in House Gowns—Popular Colors—Walking Costumes.

A pretty tapering arm has its beauty enhanced by the deep frills of soft lace or filmy silken gauze, opening concertinawise, which fall from the edge of the sleeves. Look at the tea gown illustrated here, of which the lace frills are one of the striking points. The material is cream cashmere arranged in accordion plaits in front, and adorned with green velvet ribbon and a lace yoke strewn with little gold sequins.

The main idea just at present is to add as many inches as possible to the width of the shoulders, so shoulder frills or capes are worn on nearly every day dress. On one of these which was of brown cloth spotted with light blue the frills were of blue silk to match the spots.



A TEA GOWN.

Some [illegible] hundreds [illegible] sunshades are reported [illegible] of the gowns [illegible] the new style of full skirt [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible].

A f[illegible] ... [illegible] Many of the most [illegible] cloaks have [illegible] and an elaborate visiting dress [illegible] in a deep shade of [illegible] three bands of dark [illegible] the skirt placed several inches apart [illegible] yoke and sleeves of black velvet. A pretty French combination for an afternoon [illegible] for a blond is [illegible] purple [illegible]. Dark green and [illegible] are also [illegible] colors of the season.

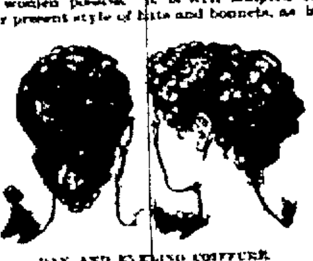
The Russian blouse walking costume looks handsome in beaver colored cloth, edged with beaver or in one of the shades of intermediate [illegible] trimmed with soft darkish brown fur.

Tailor made gowns are less severe in style than they have been and many bodices are either cut off smartly at the waist or belted. Neat figures look well in belts.

A practical and becoming kind of outdoor gown would be of brown cloth and consist of plain skirt short enough to clear the ground and a three quarter jacket faced with beaver or mink, and adorned with a collar of the same made to turn up or down. The costume would be completed by a waistcoat or silk blouse bodice.

Fashionable Coiffures.

One new style of wearing the hair is in a big round knot worn low though not so low as the Langtry. It demands, however a larger amount of hair than the majority of women possess. It is well adapted to our present style of hats and bonnets, as is also the graceful and simple long twist shown in the cut, and both will be appreciated by ladies who do not like the hair worn too low in the neck.



DAY AND EVENING COIFFURE.

The second figure represents a contrived arrangement of the hair with soft curls falling on the neck, producing a charming effect for evening wear.

Evening Dress for a Young Girl.

A charming yet simple model for a young girl's evening dress is of moss rose pink crepon, trimmed lightly with velvet the color of the leaf. The bodice is most fascinating, and has triple lapels piped with green and full draped elbow sleeves finished with frills of cream lace. It is not very low at the neck, and opens in a V back and front. The lower part of the bodice is quite plain and close fitting, and shows off to perfection the wearer's nicely rounded waist. Then round the bottom of the skirt—which, by the way, is most daintily finished inside with a balayeuse of pinked out silk—is a narrow quilling of the leaf green velvet, and a narrow twisted band of the same finishes it at the top where it joins the bodice. The dress has a fairly long train.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, corns and skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank R. Foster, Druggist.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

THE EMERALD

Facts and Traditions About a Stone Which Fashion Is Just Now Favoring.

The emerald is the crystal of silica or flint with the addition of a few other substances, one of which is the oxide of chromium to which it owes its color. And its color is its chief value for in hardness it is inferior to the topaz and far below the diamond according to a connoisseur in gems. Like the ruby the emerald was a gem greatly prized and much idealized by the ancients. Like other noble gems, too, the emerald cured diseases when reduced to powder and taken internally. If worn by a child it was a sure preventive, to fits, convulsive or epileptic. Placed on the lips it stopped hemorrhage. As an amulet around the neck it dispelled vain terrors put to flight evil spirits and cured fevers. It restored sight and memory when these had failed and in olden times, when animism was the true faith, no one need fear cataract paralysis of the optic nerve or aphasia who had an emerald for his silent physician. But if powerless to prevent or cure any evil it shivers into atoms, being as it were bound to expel the evil or confess itself vanquished in the combat it sustains. Besides these wonder working properties the emerald blinded snakes if they dared to gaze on its luster.

South America furnishes the finest emeralds and the Mexicans were possessed of emeralds which sound to us almost fabulous for size and beauty. The chief priests of these Mexican temples wore an emerald ring on the first finger of the right hand also a bracelet set with a consecrated emerald and in the exhortation of a Mexican mother to her daughter the emerald takes the place of a symbol, "And thy father has polished and rendered thee brilliant, even as a precious emerald that thou mayst appear before the eyes of the world even as a jewel of perfect virtue."

Some say that the Peruvians worshiped a huge emerald, as big as an ostrich's egg, and offered to it as tribute of praise and adoration other emeralds of smaller size—[illegible] children given to their parents or vassals [illegible] up to their lord. Cortez got from [illegible] five emeralds of priceless [illegible] cut into the form of a [illegible] the second was a [illegible] a hunting horn [illegible] a fish with golden eyes the [illegible] of which the clapper was a [illegible] pearl, the fifth was a [illegible] rimmed with gold and bearing four golden chains fastened to a pearl by which it might be worn as a jewel on the breast.

Railways of the World

Latest comparable statistics of the railway mileage of the world as quoted by The Industrial World show that the mileage at the beginning of 18[illegible] was 167 755 in the United States, 14 092 miles in Canada and 5 025 miles in Mexico and Argentine Republic. In Europe the German empire comes first with 2 700 miles. France second with 21 310 miles, Great Britain and Ireland third with 22 085 miles, Russia fourth with 19 345 miles.

Wurtemburg and Denmark are the countries which have made the least progress in the construction of railways since 1886, while in Asia apart from the 16,873 miles of lines in India, the Transcaspian line, recently constructed by the Russians is 896 miles in length, the Dutch colonies have 850 miles of railway, the French 65 and the Portuguese 34 while there are 125 miles in China and 18 in Persia.

In Africa the colony of Algeria and Tunis comes first with 1 940 miles, the Cape Colony second with about 1 860 miles, Egypt third with 985 miles, Natal fourth with 341 miles while the Orange Free State has 150 miles and other minor states about 300 miles. In Australia the figures are 2,703 miles for Victoria, 2 273 miles in New South Wales, 1 645 miles for Queensland, 1,873 miles for South Australia, 401 for Tasmania and 1 950 for New Zealand.

Superstitions of New Year's Day.

Finish whatever you begin to do on New Year's day or you will "half do" things all the year.

Be sure to have money in your purse and your purse in your pocket, so you will not lack the same during the year to come.

Wear a new suit if possible, at any rate shun a soiled or torn garment.

Should you chance to put on any garment wrong side out when dressing in the morning, take off all your clothes and dress entirely over again unless you wish to invite ill fortune.

Be the first to wish the cook a happy New Year.

Do not stumble or fall on the stairs, but should you do so in going up stairs, threatened ill luck may be averted by carefully abstaining from looking behind you.

A present of a basket of eggs or oranges brings good luck to the house into which they come.

The foregoing are only a few of the many superstitions which the Scotch people connect with what is to them the most joyous holiday of the year. But most important of them all is that for genuine good luck there is nothing so fortunate as that a man (especially a tall and fair man) should be the first to set foot in the house on New Year's morning.

Famous Pearls.

M Arthur Bloche, the valuer of the French crown diamonds, tells that the most curious among famous pearls is that which three centuries ago the French traveler Tavernier sold to the shah of Persia for a sum equivalent to about $675,000. It is still in the possession of the sovereigns of Persia. Another eastern potentate owns a pearl of 12¼ carats which is quite transparent. It is to be had for the sum of $200,000.

An Ancient New Year's Gift.

Gloves were customary New Year's gifts in the Sixteenth century, and when in consequence of the expense they could not be purchased "glove money" was given instead, and at the present time gloves are always a welcome gift to a lady on New Year's day or any other day.

—Piles of people have piles, but De-Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. Sold by A. R. Armstrong.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

THE DOG AND THE MONKEYS.

A Short Fable Illustrating the Truth of an Old Saying.

Once upon a time a number of monkeys went to a great forest to pick up nuts. Their way led them past a woodman's house, near which lay a large dog seemingly asleep. One day they met a fox and asked him if the dog outside the woodman's house were really alive, "because," they said, "it never seems to move."

LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE.

The fox said, "I would advise you to let him alone, or you will pay dearly for your experiment."

But the monkeys would not listen to him. So the next time they were going to the forest to pick nuts one of them went up to the dog and scratched his nose, which made him spring up immediately and run after the monkeys and bite all those whom he could catch. After this they were always obliged to go to the forest by another way for fear of the dog.

Moral—Let sleeping dogs lie

Making Believe.

Did you ever play at making believe?
'Tis the merriest play I know,
With the power a magic spell to weave
However the wind may blow

If you've only a simple cotton gown,
A little the worse for wear,
Just make believe that in all the town
There isn't a dress so fair

Instead of faded and scanty folds,
You may fancy it rustling silk,
A warp that luster of moonlight holds
And a woof that is white as milk

You may "make believe" with a bit of bread
And a cup of water poured
That you sit with ease at a royal spread,
No lack at the festal board

The people who "make believe" aright
Shorten the longest day,
Brighten the gloomiest hours with light,
And laugh their trouble away

It's always foolish to sigh and shirk,
If anything must be done
With an earnest purpose turn the work
To "make believe" of fun

And if only you try this "make believe,"
The cheeriest play I know
You'll find that a magic spell 'twill weave
However the wind may blow
—Mrs. Sangster.

A Dog's Gratitude.

A pretty story about Jack a collie dog living in a Massachusetts town, is told in Golden Days.

One morning the family left the house in his charge while on a drive and on their return a piece of meat placed in the cellar being found missing, Jack was thought to be the guilty one and was severely reproved. That evening as the family was seated around the fireside the conversation turned to Jack's supposed theft and two members of the family expressed their belief in the dog's innocence. Whereupon Jack curled up under the table, arose and went to one of the persons who had spoken so favorably of him, put his head in her lap, looking up at her with his honest eyes, at the same time wagging his tail as if to show his gratitude. He then crossed the room passing several of those present, and in a like manner thanked the other person who had helped to clear his name. Having thus expressed his thanks, he lay down again under the table.

The Little New Year

I am the little New Year, ho! ho
Here I come gayly, gayly oh
Shaking my bells with a merry din,
So open your doors and let me in

Blessings I bring to each and all
Big folk and little folk, short and tall,
Each one from me a treasure may win,
So open your doors and let me in.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL.

Some shall have silver and some shall have gold,
Some shall have new clothes, and some shall have old
Some shall have brass, and some shall have tin
So open your doors and let me in
Some shall have water, and some shall have milk,
Some shall have satin and some shall have silk
But each one from me a blessing may win,
So open your doors and let me in.

Perforated Candles.

A veteran English correspondent and traveler, after much experience with railway lamps, has abandoned them for a candle perforated with holes through the center, which he holds in his hand. The holes absorb the grease and transform the otherwise inconvenient candle into an almost perfect illuminant.

Fashion's Echoes.

The old fashioned gold fob is modestly coming to the front in smaller sizes.

Some very serviceable and good looking skirts, made of a kind of black alpaca with embroidered flounce, have almost the appearance of silk.

Pronounced shades in gloves for evening wear are not so fashionable as pale gray, cream and faint tones of fawn and tan.

Ermine is fashionable lining for cloaks and evening wraps.

Fur is employed for trimming all kinds of gowns, but it has a very incongruous effect used with filmy stuffs.

Large lapels are a feature of some tea gowns.

Zouaves and sashes are still the mode.

A Parisian novelty in bodices is that one sleeve is puffed and lace is substituted for the other. Rich brocades in contrast to the skirt are swathed about the figure, forming a corselet.

A Tenacious Tree.

The "Life" tree of Jamaica will continue to grow for months and years after it has been dug up and its roots exposed to the sun. Leaves severed from the limbs will remain perfectly green for weeks. The natives say that the tree can only be destroyed by fire.

The Force of Water Used in Mining.

So tremendous is the force of streams issuing from the pipes of miners under a large head of water that they would produce instant death if directed against a man standing near and would probably cut his body in two.

Sweet Breath, sweet stomach, sweet temper, all result from the use of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.

FINE TAILORING AT LOWEST PRICES!

FLORENZE STICKELS,

EMRCHANT -:- TAILOR,

In the Armstrong, JOHNSONBURG, PA.

FINE -:- WORK -:- A -:- SPECIALTY.

All the Novelties for Fall and Winter Wear Now in Stock.

Branch Store at Brockwayville. F. L. SWANEY Manager.

DR. MILES RESTORATIVE NERVINE.

DR. MILES' NERVINE

There is nothing like the RESTORATIVE NERVINE discovered by the great specialist, DR. MILES, to cure all nervous diseases, as Headache, the Blues, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Fits and Hysteria. Many physicians use it in their practice, and say the results are wonderful. We have hundreds of testimonials like these from druggists. "We have never known anything like it." Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. "Every bottle sold brings words of praise." J. G. Wolf, Hillsdale, Mich. "The best seller we ever had." Woodworth & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. "Nervine sells better than anything we ever had." H. F. Wyatt & Co., Concord, N. H. Trial bottle and book of testimonials Free at druggists.

DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail.

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF

Nearly opposite Catholic church

J. F. ROONEY

CONFECTIONERY -:- AND -:- FRUITS!

My present stock of fine candies surpasses any heretofore shown in this section, and embraces all the finer as well as cheaper grades. Among the novelties may be mentioned

BON-BON BOXES, FINE CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,

French Mixed in 5-pound Boxes—Very Fine,

Chocolate Creams of all kinds, etc. Also a complete stock of

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, MatchSafes, in fact everything in the Smokers' line

GEO. A. BACKUS.

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Manufactured by ... Hold Your Pants On ... Atwood Suspenders

We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many

Novelties in Every Department,

Designed for the

EVERY-DAY-TRADE.

OUR EPICUREAN DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Good, including fruits, vegetables, meats, soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks, &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear, Also Men's Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.

THE Philadelphia Press

DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

A FAMILY PAPER

WHICH IS

CLEAN, UNSENSATIONAL AND JUST

THE PAPER FOR THE

AMERICAN HOME.

The Press has the best possible organization to secure news from the most important sources and with nearly 400 correspondents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the state and near at home news is covered with a routine carefulness and attention to detail not even attempted by any other paper.

The Press has also the best of correspondents in all the great cities of the United States, as well as financial and railroad experts in Chicago and the west, to keep the paper more than abreast with events.

The columns of the Sunday Press are enriched by contributions from those whose names are written high in our lists of great authors, novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audiences are the readers of the Daily, Sunday and Weekly Press.

In politics the Press knows no other master than the people and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the marked fact that it is subservient to no political boss. It has no political ambitions to foster, but looks after the interest of its readers, and delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues, but meeting them all on a basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

Advertisements of Help Wanted, may be inserted in the Press for one cent a word. Advertisements of Situations Wanted one-half cent a word. Special days for advertisements, Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.

By mail, postage free in the United States Canada and Mexico.

Daily (except Sunday)	one year	$6 00
" "	one month	50
" (including Sunday)	one year	7 50
" "	one month	65
Sunday, one year		2 00
Weekly Press, one year		1 00

Drafts, and Checks should be made payable to the order of

The Press Company Limited,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NERVE & LIVER PILLS [illegible]

A Piano SENT on trial

WE PAY FREIGHT

If you do not keep it.
We think you will keep it.
It pleases everybody.
It is an *honest* piano.
It is the WING Piano.

You may have a preference for some other make. Still you are a reasoning creature, and open to conviction, no doubt.

The question is too important to be settled without due thought. *Years* of satisfaction or of regret come with a piano. Does it *wear* well? The WING Piano does. "Look before you leap."

Whatever piano you buy, there are piano secrets you ought to know. Our *free* book tells them. Send a postal card for it. It may help you to buy a different piano. We take that risk. We also tell you the nearest dealer where you can *see* a WING Piano. It is worth *having*. So is the price. WING & SON, 245 Broadway, New York.

Don't bother with leaky roofs when you can get the Medal Brand Wire Edge Ready Roofing, manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pa., at about one half the cost of shingles, and will last a life time.

2-ply Roll covers 100 square feet surface. $1.50.

3-ply Roll covers same amount of surface. $2.00.

Any amount furnished on short notice, Apply to C. K. SARTWELL, Smethport, Pa.

Notice.

All persons are forbidden to cut wood or timber off the land known as the Buffalo Coal Co. tract. ROBERT HAYANS & Co.

[illegible] In effect Oct. [illegible] Trains leave Smethport for East [illegible], Olean, [illegible] as follows:

BUFFALO EXPRESS.......[illegible] A. M.
BUFFALO MAIL.......[illegible] P. M.

Train leaving Smethport at [illegible] p. m. connects at Eldred with E. & B. for Bradford or Olean with River Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and points south:

CLERMONT MAIL.......[illegible] A. M.
CLERMONT ACCOMMOD'N.......[illegible] P. M.
LOCAL.......7:30 P. M.

Clermont Mail connects through to Johnsonburgh.

Get Time Tables giving full information from A. E. WORNER, Ticket Agent,
R. BELL, General Sup't,
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. & T'k. Agt.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct lines between Bradford, Kane and the Elk county oil field.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1891.

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD		
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	STATIONS.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
7 45		9 32	ar...Bradford...lv	7 35		5 05
7 40		9 36	Kinzua Junct'n	[illegible]		[illegible]
6 57		8 44	...Aiken...	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	...Dayis...	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	...Simpson...	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	...Crosby...	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	Smethport...	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	..Mt. Jewett..	[illegible]		[illegible]
5 10		6 30	...Kane...	[illegible]		[illegible]
4 45			Carlisle...	10 [illegible]		
[illegible]			Spring Creek..	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Sheffield J...	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Watson...	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Marienville..	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Clarion...	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Foxburg...	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Parker...	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Petrolia...	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Karns...	[illegible]		
[illegible]			Millerstown..	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Butler...	[illegible]		
[illegible]			..Wildwood..	[illegible]		
[illegible]			Allegheny..	[illegible]		

JNO. A. McKENNA,
Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway.

THE SHORT LINE

Between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania.

On and after Nov. 13, 1892, passenger trains will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett, daily except Sunday as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND.

7.20 a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester

2.20 p. m.—Mail—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester

2.30 p. m.—Buffalo Express—Sundays only. For Limestone, Carrollton, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH BOUND.

4.07 a. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburgh, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney

1 40 p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

5.15 p. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburgh, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

D. LUNDERGAN, Agent Bradford, Pa.
EDWARD C. LAPEY,
J. H. BARRETT, Gen'l Passenger Agent,
Gen'l Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y.
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, July 6, 1891.

AR. EASTW'D.			STATIONS.	LV WESTW'D		
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
11.50	4.62	1.05	Coudersport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.56	4.61	1.01	Pine Creek Jc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.37	[illegible]	12.55	Hammond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.51	7.26	12.55	Fish Basket	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.47	7.24	12.52	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.41	7.15	12.47	Mina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.32	7.10	12.40	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.27	7.40	12.35	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.11	7.42	12.25	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.07	7.25	12.16	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.00	7.20	12.11	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PINE CREEK DIVISION.

1 08 p m	6 15 a m	Coudersport	a m 7.50	p m [illegible]
1.11	6 18	Pine Creek Junction	7.50	[illegible]
1.17	6.24	Fair Grounds	7.50	[illegible]
1.20	6 27	Ladona	6.39	[illegible]
.28	6.35	Sweden Valley	6 30	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Dec 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

8:25 a. m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6.45 p. m., Washington 7.45 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

2:55 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m., New York 7:30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

9:35 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg.

WESTWARD.

5:17 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois Clermont and intermediate stations, leaves Ridgway 3:00 p. m. for Erie

10:30 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

7:45 p. m.—Train 11 daily except Sunday Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 1 leaves Renovo 6.25 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Jc. 8.15 a. m. Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10 15 a. m., Washington a. m. 7:20, Baltimore 8.45 a.m. daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction 7:00 p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Kane. Train 3, leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11 40 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium June. 10:30 a. m., with Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.

NORTH	STATIONS.	SOUTH
A. M. LV.		AR. A. M.
9 40	Ridgway	11 58
9 54	Johnsonburg	11 40
10 10	Glen Hazel	11 26
10 19	Straight	11 16
10 24	Instanter	11 12
10 30	Smith's Run	11 06
10 37	Woodvale	11 00
10 44	Clermont	10 50

Connections are made with train 1, leaving Johnsonburg at 3 18 p. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at 9:00 p. m. also at Ridgway with train 6, leaving Ridgway at 1 45 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

I TEACH
$3000
YOU LEARN

E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

T. H. PURTLE

General Blacksmithing,

CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORK.

WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Sorrenson, I am now prepared to do all work in the above line.

CARRIAGE PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen, I am able to turn out first class work at reasonable prices.

Agent for [illegible]